

THE WOMEN OF TURKEY.

They Are Neither Sentimental Nor Corrupt But Overly Proud of Aesthetics.

The dress of the women at home is not very elegant, nor does it fit them very well. It is usually a loose garment made of glossy calico in grayish colors, tied around the waist with a cloth belt, and wadded and padded in winter like a mattress. Underneath they wear a kind of wide pantaloons, fastened at the ankles. On their feet they wear low shoes without heels or soles, made of felt or morocco. Their headgear consists of a kind of embroidered *calotte*, around which is wound a strip of very fine muslin, allowing one to see the embroidery and the color of the cap. When women belong to wealthy Turks, their ears, necks and fingers are adorned with gold jewelry or precious stones, their ornaments are not very well cut, their vanity does not give up its right, but it has to content itself with similar jewelry and paste diamonds. All of them stain their eyebrows, powder their face with rice powder and coat their nails with a red-lake substance, hence making their hands look like those of children that have stuck their fingers into a can of preserves.

Neither the rich nor the poor among Turkish women own watches; they do not know how to use them. Nevertheless, since commerce has begun to extend its influence into the harems even clockmakers have succeeded within recent years in getting their goods into the harems of a few wealthy Pashas. It is hardly necessary to say, however, that the beautiful inmates do not use them except as playthings.

The dress of the Turkish women wear when they go out is simple, uniform and absolutely free from caprices of fashion. Moreover, it is, with very little change, the same to-day that it was a hundred years ago. It consists of a kind of simple cloak, without tucks, folds or ornaments, and almost without any other seams than the hems. This cloak, or *ferace*, which is almost always of a light color, falls like a sack from the shoulders to the ankles, and conceals entirely the clothing under it. It is impossible to recognize a woman in this ungraceful dress, which covers every line.

Their veil, or *yachmak*, is made of two muslin hands more or less thick, one of which covers the forehead, and the other the lower and upper part of the face as far as the eyes. Therefore, the only part of a Turkish woman's face that can be seen is the pupils of the eyes, which will gleam between the two veils, and which, on this account, exhibit a wonderful sweetness or a wonderful brilliancy. It is noticeable that the young and pretty inmates of harems usually wear veils much more transparent than the ugly and old. I have myself often noticed, but very discreetly, the marvellous beauty of these terrestrial horrors. The veil, floating like a thin vapor before their face, gave them a new charm, effacing all the imperfections of feature and color. They smiled behind their white cloud, with a little provoking air, as if to thank me for my admiration.

The head-dresses that the young inmates of the harems wear when they go out consists of a small light and graceful cap, which holds the edges of the veil, and varies but little in form and color. Here again fashion, which has not been able to give a month's respite to the hats of our Christian compatriots, has been as powerless as elsewhere. The only victory that it has gained over the toilet of the Turkish woman, pertains to footwear. There are but few women of the lower classes that wear yellow Turkish slippers on the street. Most of them imprison their little feet in graceful and quite civilized slippers, and even in high Parisian shoes with pointed toes and high heels.

The Turkish woman is neither sentimental nor corrupt, neither passionate nor cold, neither good nor wicked; but she is a genuine and a true creature of sugar-plums, confitures, sherbet and especially tobacco, which she rolls into slender cigarettes, and the smoke of which she swallows with delight. She is inquisitive, indiscreet, greedy for things that glitter—rings, necklaces, bracelets and beads. She is vain, but not coquettish. Indeed, of what use would coquetry be to her? From the age of thirteen or fourteen she belongs to a husband, who is her master, or rather her owner, whom she obeys passively, whom she fears but does not love.—*Comptonde.*

The Young Man Waited.

A West Virginia farmer and father, who was asked for his daughter in marriage by a young man in Wheeling, thought it over for awhile before replying: "George, you'd better wait a few days."

For Why?

"Well, as it is now I kin only give Sarah a cow and a feather bed. Some fellows from New York are looking at my hill to see if there's coal there; some chaps from Cincinnati are going to bore in the meadow for natural gas, and a party from Pittsburgh are exploring 'tobacco land' over in the hills. I wait and see if I can't also buy her a kalikier dress and a pair of calfskin shoes."—*Wall Street News.*

No Escape for the Baron.

At last Baron Von Adelsheim had proposed to the daughter of a wealthy Jewish family. The baron's parents were discussing the matter.

VIGOROUS CHICKS.

Notes on the Successful Raising of Good Healthy Birds.

It is not so easy a task as many suppose to succeed in hatching a nice lot of healthy chicks free from the many diseases which are so common among both the old and young chickens during the spring and summer, as there are many points which bear to a greater or less extent upon this subject of the successful hatching of good healthy chicks.

The condition and thrift of the parent stock has an important influence on the quality and thrift of the offspring produced, and for this reason the breeder should be very careful to see that his stock is in the best possible condition for breeding when the time comes, if he wishes to secure robust constitution and vitality in the prospective flock. The mating of the breeding stock is an important part of the work, and it would be a good idea to have the sexes at least a year different in their ages. Good, well-formed pullets mated with healthy, two-year-old cocks, make about as desirable a breeding pen as can be obtained, and if such stock are used with care, making their hands look like those of children that have stuck their fingers into a can of preserves.

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TENACITY OF PURPOSE.

A Mental Attribute Possessed by Comparatively Few Women.

We rarely find in woman that tenacity of purpose and determination to overcome obstacles which is characteristic of what we call a manly mind. When a woman is urged to any prolonged or powerful exercise of volition, the prompting cause is usually found in the emotional side of her nature, whereas in man we may generally observe that the intellectual is alone sufficient to supply the needed motive. In the case of the woman, the displays of volitional activity which are required in close reading or in studies thought we may note a similar deficiency. In other words, women are usually less able to concentrate their attention; their minds are more prone to what is called "wandering." The head-dresses that the young inmates of the harems wear when they go out consists of a small light and graceful cap, which holds the edges of the veil, and varies but little in form and color. Here again fashion, which has not been able to give a month's respite to the hats of our Christian compatriots, has been as powerless as elsewhere. The only victory that it has gained over the toilet of the Turkish woman, pertains to footwear. There are but few women of the lower classes that wear yellow Turkish slippers on the street. Most of them imprison their little feet in graceful and quite civilized slippers, and even in high Parisian shoes with pointed toes and high heels.

THE FLY PLAQUE.

The Necessity of Protecting Live-Stock From the Attacks of Insects.

The annoyance caused to animals by flies and mosquitoes often amounts to positive agony, and at all times, in what may be called a good weather, it is sufficient to prevent the stock eating enough to keep them in good condition. The animals will stand in the water or pass the greater part of the day in the shade rather than expose themselves to the sunshine, going out to eat only when driven by hunger. Their quick loss of flesh and milk, and the loss of milk is incurred that can not be easily made good again. At all times a good feed of grain is beneficial to stock, but it is especially so when flies are very annoying, since it will do much to prevent the loss of flesh and milk. Horses and milch cows may be protected, in a great measure at least, by wiping them all over with a sponge dipped in soap suds in which a little carbolic acid has been mixed. Bulls confined in stables often suffer enough from the attacks of flies to drive them to the point of frenzy. In the case of the continued fretting caused in this way develops a savage disposition. The most satisfactory results have followed from sponging with soap suds and carbolic acid mixed, a Jersey bull confined in a stall.—*Chicago Tribune.*

No Escape for the Baron.

At last Baron Von Adelsheim had proposed to the daughter of a wealthy Jewish family. The baron's parents were discussing the matter.

The man who wears glasses can sympathize with the wearer of a newly polished pair of boots. The former can not pass the tender of chap lenses without being assailed with the refrain, "Glasses! spectacles!" and it is also a well-known, though unexplainable fact that the bootblack can never see a pair of shiny boots without crying out, "Have a shine?"

MRS. LOVELOCK'S TRUNK.

A Good Woman's Trying Experiences With a Notorious Corporation.

The claim-agent of the Brass Bond Railroad Company sat in his office, his desk piled high with correspondence. He had disposed of sixteen claims for cows killed, thirteen sheep claims and several personal injuries—about the usual daily average of accidents which the office-door opened, and a tall, angular woman entered.

"Be you the claim-agent?" she demanded, with a voice which sounded like a cross between a buzz-saw and a steam whistle.

"I be," responded that official, briefly.

"I come up here to get pay for the trunk I lost in the Coon Creek collision."

There had been a bad smash-up on the road a few weeks before, and this was one of the claims growing out of it which remained unadjusted.

"What is your name?" asked the agent.

"Mrs. Lovelock, of Geneva," she replied.

"Ah, yes," said the claim-agent, "I remember now. How much do you think your trunk was worth, Mrs. Lovelock?"

"Well, I dunno exactly, but sh'd think about two hundred dollars and wouldn't want you should pay any more'n it was worth."

"That's pretty steep," mused the claim-agent, looking at his note-book.

"Let me see how you make it. What was the trunk itself worth, for instance?"

"Well, it was a fine, large, new trunk, an' I had just paid fifteen dollars for it before I started."

The claim-agent made a note of the fifteen dollars. "Well, what was in the trunk?"

"Lemme see—there was my best Sunday dress—a black silk—the material in it cost twenty-five dollars, an' the makin' ten—that makes thirty-five. Then there was an alpaca dress, worth about fifteen dollars, an' a new outfit I had just paid fifteen dollars for."

The claim-agent kept track of the items. "That makes seventy-eight dollars; now what else?"

"Well," she said, "there was considerable other clothing."

"What was that worth?"

"I dunno exactly, but I guess about fifty dollars."

Her memory seemed to fail her at this point, but after a moment she continued: "There was about seventy-five dollars worth of jewelry in the trunk."

"That makes something over two hundred dollars," said the claim-agent.

"I don't want to be hard on the company, so we'll call it just an even two hundred."

"Trunk have any marks on it?" asked the claim-agent, casually.

"I had a key with my name on it," she answered.

"Got the key?"

"Seems to me you are a little hard on us," said the claim-agent. "Don't you think you could reduce the amount a little?"

"No, sir," she said, "an' if you don't pay I'll sue."

"Sorry to go to law with you, ma'am, but we won't pay that claim."

She flounced out of her chair and started for the door.

"Wait a minute," said the claim-agent, soothingly. "I guess we can make some arrangement."

She sat down again, and the claim-agent stepped out into the hall. When he came back a porter followed him, bringing under one arm a small, yellow trunk, tied about with a rope, and somewhat the worse for wear. It could have been bought anywhere for a dollar and a half.

The claim-agent looked at the card and compared the checks.

"Is that your trunk?" he asked.

Her face was red as she, as she acknowledged, with very bad grace, that it was.

"The trunk hasn't been hurt at all," said the claim-agent, except by the wetting it got when the baggage fell into the creek. If you've got the key here, we'll open it and see what the damage was."

"Oh, well, then, we'll break it open," said the claim-agent, cheerfully.

"Oh, no, don't do that," she remonstrated. "It—it ain't my trunk—I borrowed it from my sister, an' she wouldn't like that I should break the lock. I'd rather take less money."

"I guess you would," said the claim-agent, with a chuckle. "I ain't been to the road for five years without meeting lots of people like you. We'll give you fifteen dollars for what damage the water may have done to your baggage—or, I'll open the trunk, and you can bring your lawsuit."

"I'll take the fifteen dollars," she replied, quickly, but snappishly. And when she had got the money and signed a receipt, she relieved her mind by saying, as she left the office:

"I wouldn't a thought a rich company like this would insult a lady that way. But all men ain't gentlemen, an' corporations ain't got no souls now."

Charles W. Chesnut, in *Tid-Bits*.

THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

Difficulties and Restrictions in the Way of Doing Business.

The sworn brokers of the city of London are only admitted to the stock exchange after the most careful inquiry as to their antecedents; according to the rules, candidates for election must be recommended by three members of the exchange, and who engage to pay five hundred pounds each to his creditors in case he becomes a defaulter within four years from the date of his admission. The entrance fee is one hundred and fifty pounds, and the annual subscription twenty-two pounds, one shilling. If, however, the candidate has been a clerk in the stock exchange for four years previous to his application, in which case his subscription is well known, he requires two sureties only for three hundred pounds, and his entrance fee is reduced to sixty-three pounds, the annual subscription being the same. The members are divided into brokers and jobbers or dealers, the former buying and selling for the public, the latter speculating on their own account. The brokers have also to take out a license from the corporation of London, under very heavy penalties; but this does not give them a right of admission to the exchange. Defaulting brokers are most severely dealt with, being expelled from the stock exchange, and their excommunication is advertised in the daily papers.

"A THREE TIME WINNER."

Has Haniel Lost His Grip?—Philosophical Train Demanded.

The defeat of "Ned" Haniel by Teemer at Toronto in August indicated the "end of the glory" of the doughty champion.

He has sustained his record with admirable pluck and success, but the tremendous strain of years of training must certainly some day find its limit.

Appropos of this we recall the following interesting reminiscence of aquatic annals:

On a fine, bright day in August, 1871, an excited multitude of 15,000 to 20,000 persons lined the shores of the beautiful Kennebecasis, near St. John, N. B., attending the last contest of the famous "vars" crew of that city and the champion English crew for \$5,000 and the championship of the world. Wallace Ross, the present renowned oarsman, pulled stroke for the Blue Nose crew, and "Haniel" Row, champion sculler and swimmer in England, and of the world, was stroked in the English shell.

Excitement was at fever heat. But three hundred yards of the course had been covered when the Englishmen noticed that their rivals were creeping away.

"Give us a dozen, Jim," said the veteran Harry Kelly, ex-champion of England, who was pulling No. 3 oar.

"I can't, boys, I'm done," said Renforth, and with these words he fell forward, an insensible heap in the boat.

"He has been poisoned by book-makers," was the cry and belief.

Everything that science and skill could suggest for his restoration was tried; but after terrible struggles, the doctor pronounced the flower of the athletes and pride of his countrymen, passed away.

The stomach was analyzed but no sign or trace of poison could be found therein, though general examination showed a very strange condition of the blood and the life-giving and health-preserving organs caused by years of unwise training. While the muscular development was perfect the heart and kidneys were badly congested.

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FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—Nine London theaters are managed by women.

—There was an increased area of no less than 70,988 acres under cultivation in Ireland last year.

—A new "plaza de toros" is to be built in the City of Mexico which will equal any of the most celebrated plazas de toros in Spain. The building will be covered with glass, that the bull-fights may not be interrupted by rainy weather.

—From their earliest youth the Basques eat fat pork, and from the thighs down to the knees with designs both floral and animal, and puncture the upper part of their bodies with numerous round holes, into which they rub vermilion powder. This operation is such that opium is often administered to deaden the agonizing pain that it causes.

—All the government departments of France, including that of agriculture, have had to submit to a reduction of the sums provided for their use during the year 1888. The agricultural department will have 2,828,576 francs less than it originally asked for. The most general complaint is occasioned by the reduction of the vote for agricultural education by 26,620 francs.

—Partly with a view to the development of agriculture in Mexico, a project for making Vera Cruz a free port of entry is being discussed with great interest. The idea is that European merchants would open branch establishments in the country, and that agriculture would be promoted in order to stimulate trade. Europe favors the project as the best means of helping them to meet American competition.

—In 1880 there were only about five hundred miles of railway in Mexico, while by the close of the present year the total will exceed three thousand six hundred miles, with a capital invested of \$120,000,000. Of this two thousand seven hundred miles is owned and operated by Americans.

The revenues of the country have been advanced from \$17,800,000 in 1879 to \$33,000,000 in 1888. Evidently the advent of the American has not been such a bad thing for Mexico after all.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

—The Parsi community in India is fast undergoing a radical change, according to a native writer in the *Times* of India. The Parsis have been growing up under European influences, they become more and more Anglicized, think that a government berth is the only employment worth having, and despise the commercial calling of their forefathers. The Parsi young men are fast becoming converts to Christianity, as they value a husband in proportion to his success at the university and his "gentle employment."

—A new game called ringball has come into vogue in England this summer, and forms an addition to tennis at garden parties and family parties.

The game requires two goals in the shape of net grass hoops, and sticks. The hoop is thrown to and fro between the players, the thrower scoring one point each time that he succeeds in sending the hoop past his opponent into the goal. This the other player endeavors to prevent by catching the hoop on one or both of his sticks, and if he is successful he throws it back at his opponent, in order, if possible, to get it into his goal.

A British major has been on his travels in Japan, and is as delighted with the tea-house maids as he is disgusted with the Japanese art. He is "wholly repelled by its ugly, giggling details."

A famous "Sleeping Cat" by Jinguo, is to him "a very vulgar grimaldine caterwauling on the drums," and the drums are to him "to men who are ignorant of the principles of perspective and the merest rudiment of anatomy." Concerning the statues in temples he bursts out: "I am sick of these Buddhas, and their satyr-like grins and sensuous complacency, their obese stomachs, and their lumpy, fat features."—*Public Opinion.*

ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

The Old Way of Working Roads Superseceded by the Contract System.

The annual gathering of farmers to work out their road tax with pick and shovel "as the law directs," to use an old phrase, is fast giving way even in the West to better methods and implements. Even the plow and dump scraper are now being largely superseded by the machine. And the contract system, by which township trustees form roads through firms owning machines, is now no rare. According to an Eastern paper the old way is no less objectionable in the East, and in relation to the better way there says: "The prevailing arguments against the contract system are that persons not owning real estate or personal property are, of course, exempt from taxation; and, consequently from road-work; under the old system they are assessed one day at least, and must work or commute. And taxpayers, already burdened with taxes, and the payment in cash for labor which they can perform themselves without great inconvenience. Here the objection to the old system may be mentioned, viz: that labor on the highway is one thing, on the farm another. Every one knows that the old system, day's work on the road is 'rent short on both ends,' that boy's labor often counts as man's labor; that the roads are worked once in the spring for all the year, and at a time when such work may not be most needed; that the day is often nothing more nor less than a holiday. If perfect roads are the desideratum, the best system for the farmer to follow is in 'rent short on both ends,' or only in exceptional cases. The contract system is more expensive until the road-beds are once more put in good order, then less money need be expended upon them. And yet, if a man values his time and labor at the expense of one or two days, the expense objection is largely overcome. Where the contract system is adopted and once fairly tried it is not often rejected."—*Farm, Field and Stocking.*

—About five hundred thousand cans of French sardines are consumed in this country every year.

—A Texas test picked up Miss Louise Danforth, of St. Louis, on his horse, stood there over a fence into a yard, and she stood there and cried because one of the ribs of her parasol was broken in the loss.

—There are in Arkansas one hundred and eight spring localities, containing four hundred and fifty-nine individual springs, of which five only have been properly analyzed. The number of springs used as resorts is twenty-four.

THE WESTERN SETTLER'S CHOICE SPECIFIC.

With every advance of civilization into the far West, a new demand is created for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Newly settled regions are frequently less healthy than older settled localities, on account of the miasmas which rise from recently cleared land, particularly along the banks of rivers that are subject to sudden changes, exposure and miasmas, and the settlers are often afflicted with indigestion, loss of appetite, and general debility. Hostetter